

## NTE3085 Optoisolator Photon Coupled Bilateral Analog FET

### **Description:**

The NTE3085 consists of a gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode coupled to a symmetrical silicon photo detector. The detector is electrically isolated from the input and performs like an ideal isolated FET designed for distortion-free control of low AC and DC analog signals.

### **Features:**

#### **As A Remote Variable Resistor**

- $\leq 100\Omega$  to  $\geq 300M\Omega$
- $\geq 99.9\%$  Linearity
- $\leq 15pF$  Shunt Capacitance
- $\geq 100G\Omega$  I/O Isolation Resistance

#### **As An Analog Signal Switch**

- Extremely Low Offset Voltage
- $60V_{P-P}$  Signal Capability
- No Charge Injection or Latchup
- $t_{on}, t_{off} \leq 15\mu s$

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified)

#### **Infrared Emitting Diode**

Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ),  $P_D$  ..... 150mW  
Derate Above  $25^\circ C$  ..... 2.0mW/ $^\circ C$

#### **Forward Current, $I_F$**

Continuous ..... 60mA  
Peak (Pulse Width 100 $\mu s$ , 100pps) ..... 500mA  
Peak (Pulse Width 1 $\mu s$ , 300pps) ..... 3A

Reverse Voltage,  $V_R$  ..... 6V

#### **Photo Detector**

Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ),  $P_D$  ..... 300mW  
Derate Above  $25^\circ C$  ..... 4.0mW/ $^\circ C$

Breakdown Voltage,  $V_{(BR)46}$  .....  $\pm 30V$

Continuous Detector Current,  $I_D$  .....  $\pm 100mA$

#### **Total Device**

##### **Surge Isolation Voltage (Input to Output), $V_{ISO}$**

Peak ..... 2500V  
RMS ..... 1770V

##### **Steady-State Isolation Voltage (Input to Output), $V_{ISO}$**

Peak ..... 1500V  
RMS ..... 1060V

Operating Temperature Range,  $T_{opr}$  .....  $-55^\circ$  to  $+100^\circ C$

Storage Temperature Range,  $T_{stg}$  .....  $-55^\circ$  to  $+150^\circ C$

Lead Temperature (During Soldering, 10sec Max),  $T_L$  .....  $+260^\circ C$

**Electrical Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Infrared Emitting Diode</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 16\text{mA}$	–	1.1	1.75	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 6\text{V}$	–	–	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Capacitance		$V = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	–	50	–	pF
<b>Photo-Detector (Either Polarity)</b>						
Breakdown Voltage	$V_{(BR)46}$	$I_{46} = 10\mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$	30	–	–	V
Off-State Dark Current	$I_{46}$	$V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0$	–	–	50	nA
		$V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0, T_A = +100^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	–	50	$\mu\text{A}$
Off-State Resistance	$r_{46}$	$V_{46} = 15\text{V}, I_F = 0$	300	–	–	$\text{M}\Omega$
Capacitance	$C_{46}$	$V_{46} = 0, I_F = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	–	–	15	pF
<b>Coupled Electrical Characteristics</b>						
On-State Resistance	$r_{46}$	$I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{46} = 100\mu\text{A}$	–	–	200	$\Omega$
		$I_F = 16\text{mA}, I_{64} = 100\mu\text{A}$	–	–	200	$\Omega$
Isolation Resistance (Input to Output)	$V_{ISO}$	$V_{10} = 500\text{V}$	100	–	–	$\text{G}\Omega$
Input to Output Capacitance		$V_{10} = 0, f = 1\text{MHz}$	–	–	2.5	pF
Turn-On Time	$t_{on}$	$I_F = 16\text{mA}, R_L = 50\Omega, V_{46} = 5\text{V}$	–	–	15	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-Off Time	$t_{off}$		–	–	15	$\mu\text{s}$
Resistance, Non-Linearity and Asymmetry		$I_F = 16\text{mA}, i_{46} = 25\mu\text{A}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 1\text{kHz}$	–	–	0.1	%

